Purce uv Mark-Single copies, 3 cents; one AMUSEMENTS.

W O O D 'S THEATER Stanager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Offbert; Treasurer, G. T. Cellina. Parces to Surr with Tricks—Dread Circle and Par-quotte, 26 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 10, MISS JULIA DALY As ' Nelly O'Neil," in

The Green Bushes; On, THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, And as " Caroline Morton," in -OUR CAL.

NATIONAL THEATER. REDUCTION OF PRIORS - Orchestra Scals and Dress Chele, 25 cours; Family Ulrele, 20 cours; Par-quette, 15 cours; Gallery, 16 cents.

The Angel of Midnight, Which will be produced WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRISAY EVENINGS, January 29, 3 and 3s, tegether with other attractive Noveities. tion of persons destroying the bills of this estate

Immense hit of the great new Drama,

THE GRAND PANORAMA -OF THE-

Rebellion and War Is coming, and will open at SMITH & DITSON'S HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.

()m17:f)

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desirff WM. M. Allen, Leane,

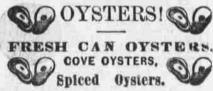
MUSICAL

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS AND WH. am now receiving a large stock of the atove unrivaled Pianos, bought for CASH at war prices, and will rent and let the same quality before; or I will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano. Remember the number—72 West Fourth-st.
Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. [31]

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BUSINESS CARDS.

AMES HOYLE, LAW OFFICE, AC. S. Railroad Building, north-west corner of Main and Court-sis. Cincinnati. O. Special attention paid to Land cases, examination of Land Titles, to the writing of Deeds, &c., and to Claims of Soldiers, inois 17)

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT Nos. 80 Beaver street and 197 Pearl-street, NEW YORK. CONSIGNMENTS OF GR NAN CONSIGNMENTS OF GR WALLOWS MAD

THE WERKAY PRESS NOW READY soutaining the News of the Week, both Foreign and Local, and a Telegraphic Summary of Events owners, up to the hour of going to press or sale at the Counting-room. Price T cents

THE WEEKLY PERSSROW HEAD'S centaining the News of the Week, both Foreign and Lecal, and a Telegraphic Summary of Events elsewhere, up to the boar of going to press. For pale at the Counting volus. Price 3 cents.

Cincinnati

Question.

VOLUME VI.

CINCINNATI, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1862.

ion have seen the elephant, and heard the lion roar—have experienced the pressure of

there can be one argument addressed. We are into the war—no matter how we got into it—and the surest way to get out is by cannon, sword and rifle. And to those who, in the trepidation which seizes the tame-

air of God's blue welkin, might manage to

him. The poor animal tried several times

till almost wearied, to climb up the perpen-dicular sides of the boat, but was as often

clothes, and in that position held him till as sistance was rendered, by means of which the life of the unrelenting master was saved

He that diggeth a pit shall fall into

it. Return good for evil. The dog in this

THE ORIGIN OF "CONTRABANDS."-General

Butler has had the credit of inventing the

term contrabands, as applied to slaves, and

genius. Slaves are now hardly known by

any other name; the author of the term, however, was not General Butler, but Geo

Opdyke, our present Mayor. In his volume on political economy there is a chapter on

siavery, in which occurs the following pas-sage: 'Slaves are not even furnished, as they

formerly were, by African traders, at the

cheap rates of stolen goods, the article being now contraband with us," etc. Probably General Butler had read this work, and re-

membered the term which he has so happing

applied. Mr. Opdyke meant they were con-traband of commerce, while the General called them contraband of war.—Saturday

TRETOTALER .- This word in its present ap-

plication originated with an artisan of Pres-ton, in Lancashire, named Richard Turner,

who, in addressing temperance meetings in

who, in addressing temperance meetings in that and other towns, some thirty years ago, acknowledged that he had been a hard drinker. Being an illiterate man, and in want of a word to express how much he then

abstained from spiritous liquors, he used to exclaim, "I am a Teetotaler." The word is said not to have originated with him, but

some stammerer who undertook to pro-nounce the word "total."

CANADIAN TIMBER.-Canada is the great

SEASONABLE INQUIRIES .- Does it cost any

I make these pants for the pitiful sum of

thirty cents. If they last the wearer no longer than this sum of money lasts the maker, he will be naked before cold weather.

MES. R. M. BANDALL, Indianapolis.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILBOAD.
The President and Directors, in their thir-

teenth annual report, present a gratifying exhibit of the business of the above road during the fiscal year ending November 30,

1861. The earnings are represented as very satisfactory, but \$1,197 60 less than the net earnings of the previous year. The net earnings of 1860 were \$216.381 55; of 1861,

\$226,183 95; decrease, \$1,197 60.

thing to print a newspaper?

How long can a printer afford to furnish a

clothing?
If they do, how do they get them?

Evening Courier.

man.

Americans.

ducah:

case was the best man of the two.

such miserable delusions.

January 20, says:

NUMBER 129

The Horse Pair.

mencing on the 2d of September, continuing two weeks, and open to the world for com-

netition. Twenty-five thousand dollars in

premiums will be given. The officers are: President, F. C. Sherman, Chicago; Vici-President, George Wilkes, New York; Sec-retary, W. P. Isbam, Chicago.

Lane's Programmo - A Characteristic

Speech-Bis views of the Contraband

At Chicago, on Wednesday evening last,

General James H. Lane received an en-

thuslastic welcome from the citizens, and

It is no time for talking new, but for ac-

tion. We have consumed eight months in

inactivity, have wasted three hundred mil-

lions of dollars and sacrificed twenty-five

then down goes slavery. The rebels have either got to submit, to die or to run away.

I tell you the time has come when play

This desirable consummation was effected

by a compromise. The radical men agreed that the conservative men should carry on

the war according to their notions for eight

menths, provided they were allowed the next eight. The time is up for the conser-

vatives, and they now hand the war and its

conduct over to the radicals, and every con-

servative man should now extend the same

encouragement and support which we gave

to them in the prosecution of their method

loyal male slaves who have fed and clothed

clothe our army and fight upon our side. The other day, while I was talking with the

President, Old Abe said to me, "Lane, how

many black men do you want to have to take care of your army? I told him as my

army would number 54,000 I proposed to

are thirty-four thousand contrabands in ad-

dition to my teamsters and wagon masters.

not propose to lower him by menial offices,

and leave him no work to do but fighting."

(A voice in the crowd-What are you go

The General, singling out the owner o

at no distant day would have possession of

proposed to establish free state govern-

ments as he went along, and he could promise his hearers that either he or the

THE INDIAN WAR-AN INFAMOUS POET,-

We get from our correspondent at Topeka

battle, or rather battles, between the Union

Indians and the rebels. It appears that

there have been three different engage-ments, in which some four thousand loyal

warriors from the the five principal Nations

had taken part against the mongrel rebels,

under Albert Pike. In the first two bat-

tles the united tribes of loyalists were suc-

cessful in repulsing the enemy; but Pike

taking advantage of a moment when the

majority of the warriors were off obtaining

supplies, attacked their camp, routed their

unsuspecting forces, slaughtering them indiscriminately, and drove the remnant out of the Nation. At latest advices they had

arrived on the Cherokee Neutral Lands in

Kansas, utterly destitute, with worn-out ponies and worn-out feet, leaving bloody tracks wherever they went. The concocter

and leader of this atrocious massacre of

these poor but loyal redskins, was the poet

Albert Pike, a native of Beston, formerly

a school-teacher in Newburyport, Mass

and who, but a few years ago, published his "Hymns to the Gods," in his native city.

But Pike had the misfortune to marry

woman with a dozen slaves, in Arkansas

and from that time he has been gradually

transformed into a savage, till now he has

taken up arms against his Government.

and taken the field with his half-breeds

against the full-blooded Indians who would

"THEM HARNESS."—A poet says: Oh, she was fair, but sorrow came and left his traces there. What became of the rest of the har

Oh, no! Further down the hill of poetr

it says-"Come wi' me, my lessie, and I'll take thee to thy hame." The balance of the

harness is still missing, however.-La Crosse

You are mistaken about that. The same poet, speaking of the same young lady says: "And all the lines that sorrow left have faded out in joy." The rest of the harness is still

No; still another piece has turned up, for further on, the "poick" informs us that—"Loving hands with simple flowers had decked her for the bridat." Nothing yet has

trenspired as to the whereabouts of the rest

All a mistake-for hath not Addison said:

Give me but the belt this waist hath bound

a fig take all the rest the world around."
Bon't be discouraged, friends—the "rest" of
that harness is "bound to come."—Ohio State

Brigadier General McCook arrived in our

city yesterday evening on business at head-quarters. This gallant and indefatigable of-

neer has won golden opinions since he en-tered our State, and every body seems to re-

ose the utmost confidence in his ability to eal effective blows in our advance when the

forward movement is ordered .- Louisville

A correspondent says he has seen over ten

thousand soldiers pass through Bardstown, Ky., and not a solitary drunken man.

of the barness .- Fork Republican.

defend it .- New York Times,

ineas he don't state .- Eris Dispatch.

there.

Democrat.

Journal.

missing-Exchange.

documents in relation to the recent

rebels would be cleaned out.

ing to do with the niggers?"

There are in the South 680,000 strong and

es that these loyal slaves shall feed and

must stop. The rebels must submit or sent down forthwith to that hell already

yawning to receive them.

made a characteristic speech, as follows:

THE DAILY PRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, BY THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY. THURSDAY 30 Brief History of Veterinary Science in the Old Worlds. Written for the Cincinnati Press, by G. H. Dadd, V.

S., Cincinnati.)
The necessity which now exists for the services of educated and properly qualified vetcrinary surgeons in the United States army, is now acknowledged, and I understand that the matter will soon receive the attention of Congress; prior, however, to the period of the great domestic calamity which now afflicts this country, it was found impossible to interest the right kind of men in the subject of veterinary science, so that they might be induced to use their efforts to legally establish veterinary schools of instruction in this country; but it is never too late to do good, and the probability is that soon a sur-

geon and the probability is that soon a sur-geon and assistant surgeon of our craft will be appointed to each cavalry regiment. There is no reason why the profession should not hold the same rank here as in other countries; the veterinary surgeons of Lon-don and Alfort sustain a high reputation emong scientific men; and they have not only done much to prevent many unneces-sary diseases and frequent deaths among live stock, but they have also done much to ad-vance the cause of science.

At a time like the present period, when

all eyes are anxiously turned toward our profession in view of arresting the great loses which our Government is now sus-taining, in the deaths of army horses, I have thought that a few brief remarks on the his-

thought that a tew brief remarks on the his-tory of our science might be interesting to the readers of this paper.

It was natural that the evils of domestica-tion should generate diseases among horses similar to those among their task-masters; bence, the Egyptians, who were a warlike nation, found it to their interest to study the nature and treatment of equine diseases, sed the knowledge thus acquired was finally communicated to the Greeks. Among the names of the great men who were particulary celebrated for their skill in medi-cine, are found Chiron, Hippocrates, Vege-tius, and about this period Homer and Xenophon both used their pensfor the bane. fit of the horse, but during the dark ages veterinary science fell almost into oblivion. During the sixteenth century veterinary art emerged from the halo of superstition and corkness with which it had lately been surcounded. It was not, however, until the year 1761 that this science made any important progress; at this period the public purse srings were loosened and a veterinary col-lege was established at Lyons, and the cele-brated Bourgelat was installed as Professor. The great benefits derived from services rendered to sick and lame animals by the stu-dents and qualified members of this institution, soon attracted much attention, and a

similar school was inaugurated at Alfort, near Paris. Similar establishments have since been organized in every European country. In a brief article like this it would be beyoud my purpose to name the distinguished writers and teachers that have flourished during the above period up to that of 1788. In the year 1788 a Frenchman, named St. Bel, made his appearance in England and issued proposals for the establishment of a veterinary college, but the English people, like some of the people of this country at the present time, estimated the value of the science in exact ratio to the results of the practice of the uneducated cow leach and horse doctor, and St. Bel got his labor for his pains. He accordingly went back to France. Two years afterward he returned to England, and received encouragement and assistance from some of the most wealthy and influential men of that country. An institution called the "Veterinary College ot London" was established, and this distin-

guished Frenchman was appointed Profes-St. Bel did not live long to enjoy the honors he had so richly earned; he died in 1703, and was succeeded by Messrs. Coleman and Morecroft. Among the zealous supporters of the college was John Hunter, Sir Astley Cooper, Bransly Cooper and many other learned physicians; in short, the sympathies of the people of the whole country were aroused in view of sustaining this novel en-terprise, and the British Parliament annually voted a sum of money for its support. The reigning monarch, George III, granted the rank of commissioned officers to the gradu

ates of this college who wished to enter the Since the establishment of this college, two more have gone into operation in Scotland and one in Ireland. Such is a brief history of our science in

the old worlds; it remains now to be seen what the American people will do in view of rendering this science popular on this side of the Atlantic. It is a science that is cal-culated to be of immense benefit to Americaus-a nation of husbandmen-who have as great, if not greater, interests at stake than any other nation on the face of the

> Correspondence of the New York Post | A Presidential Levee.

Washington, January, 1862. The Presidential levee of the new year far outshone that of the old. Even the semi-Secessionist croakers who go to the White House to ridicule and tell every lady they meet how much finer things used to be, can out confess that the Red, Blue, Green and Esst rooms were most resplendent that night, without the reflected lights of their vanished Southern belles. Southern women are very sumptuous. They fascinate with their right grace, their exuberant sweetness, their sensuous prodigal beauty. They lick the exquisite delicacy of perception and feel-ing, the broader intellectual culture of the women of the North; but they culture their manners with as much assiduity as the former do their heads and hearts, exalting their social magnetism to the dignity of conummate art.

It is very natural, then, that people who have been accustomed to bask in the splendor of Mrs. Douglas' smiles, and to believe that Mrs. Crittenden, Mrs. Jeff. Davis, Mrs. Gwin and a few others alone made the bon ton of Washington coclety, should deplore their departed idols. But we get along very well without them.

The tides of beautiful women sweeping

under the chandeliers left nobody room to regret the absent.
With a single exception Mrs. Lincoln's costume was in exquisite taste. She wore a dress (decollete) of exure silk shot with white mottled with gorgeous velvet leaves of a deeper blue. A shawl of point lace hung over her arm, and a point lace berthe of marvelous fibrous texture encircled her neck. Her ornaments were pearl bracelets and necklace; her head dress of blue and white

Somerhing of a Woman.—John P. Shaw, who is canvassing a portion of this city for Dodd & Co.'s forthcoming Directory, informed us yesterday that he saw an Irishwoman, at a grocery store that he had been to a few minutes before, who put a barrel of flour on her head, and afterward picked up a jug of molasses, a bucket of sundries in the other, and walked home with the full load. Mr. Shaw said the woman was a small speci-men of humanity, and the load she carried very extraordinary—especially the barrel of flour, weighing 219 pounds, on her head We think the load an extraordinary one, too. little too extraordinary .- Indianapolis

The name of Colonel Fry, commander of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment in the battle of Logan's Cross Roads, and who is believed to have shot Zollicoffer, has become already "household word."

a "household word."

Colonel Speed Smith Fry is now about 41 years old, having been born in 1818, and a man of mild, amiable disposition. He is the grandson of old Joebua Fry, of Danville, who has now been dead about twenty six years, and the son of Thomas Fry, also of Danville. When the present Colonel was shout sixteen years old, his father moved to Crawfordsville, Ind. After his father's death, Speed Smith Fry returned to his native town, where he remained till the beginning of the Mexican War.

During that war he war a Captain in the regiment commanded by Colonel McKee, and distinguished himself on the battle field of

distinguished himself on the battle field of Buena Vista. It is well known to many that he ki'led his man in that memorable battle. The circumstances are reproduced here: A Mexican, detached from his comrades, was seen to load and fire, with great deliberation, three or four times, at Captain Fry's men. The Ceptain took a musket from a fallen soldier and fired, and the Mexi-

can was rever seen again.

It is useless to tell how that regiment came off the field covered with glory. In that bloody battle Colonel McKee was killed, and, if we mistake not, the Lieutenant-Coloand, if we mistake not the Lieutenant-Colo-nel also; Major Cary Fry, a cousin of Speed Smith, taking command of the regiment. This incident in Mexico, and the death of Zollicoffer, prove Colonel Fry to be a man of coolness, decision and unfinebing bravery. After his return from Mexico, at the end of the war, he applied himself again to his profession, the law, in which he was eminently successful. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was Judge of the County Court of Boyle County, and while many others were fearful of opening their mouths against Secessian, he boldly attacked the rebellion on the sump and elsewhere. He was the first to move in raising troops in Kentucky and campang at Dick Robinson Kentucky, and camping at Dick Robinson, recruited successfully two regiments, the Third and Fourth Kentucky. All honor to Kentucky's poblesons - Louisville Democrat.

Mr. Bright's Defense. Mr. Bright's speech on Monday last, in his own defense, is conceded to have been very earnest and able. In the course of his remarks he said:

Let the blow come; I am ready for it. I o not mean by this to show any thing like difference to what is to be the action of this Senate, nor to intimate that I do not appreciate the good will and friendship of every member on this floor; not at all, sir. I mean by it that I am not conscious of having said, done or written any thing inconsistent with my position as an American Senator at any e since I took my seat upon this floor seventeen years ago.

Mr. Bright concluded as follows: My case is in the hands of the Senate. I repeat what I have said already - I have done nothing I would not do again under the same circumstances. That had been touched upon with some severity, and what did I mean by that? Why, that I did not auticipate the proportions of this rebellion. I did not believe a gun would be fired, having a men in the Presidency, whom, I am sorry to say, I helped to put there, and who, I be-lieve, was false to his trust. Deceived by bis constant promises as to what he would do, I could not believe that war was a neces-

sary consequence. Some of the Municipal Expenses of Bal-TIMORE — An extremely interesting docu-ment has just been laid before the City Council of Baltimore, in answer to a call made upon the Acting Mayor. The docu-ment is a list of the expenses incurred by the city in the attack upon the soldiers

ing through for the defense of the capital on the 16th of April last One of the leading charges is \$7,720 for "gues." Hall's Rifles were bought to the amount of \$2 910, and other rifles costing \$1,220. Besides this, there were charges for gun-carriages, pikes and revolvers; most of these arms now being, in all probability, within the Confederate lines. The "sundries," however, contain the spice of the document. For backs and borses Baltimore paid almost as much as Boston does on the Fourth of July; telegraphic dispatches stand Fourth of July; telegraphic dispatches stand for a pretty figure; then there is "To J. T. Pierson, three meals and sovan gallons of ale to Frederick City Company, \$33 50;" this being the very comeany summoned by telegraph by Marsbal Kane The coolest charges, however, are, "To I. Hitch, refresh-ments for bridge burners;" "To T. Laucis, omnibus by Kane, \$45;" "To Fusselbaugh, spirits of turpentine, by Kane, \$16 50;" these being the expenses incurred in burnthese being the expenses incurred in burn-ing the railroad bridges.—Boston Journal

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND PROVOKING CHRIS-TIAN UNION .- From the Cork Examiner we learn that meetings are being held in Ireland for the purpose of providing funds to alleviate the distress now prevalent in many places for want of fuel. These meetings are being convened by the clergy, and surely no real Christian will regret to hear that Catholic and Protestant ministers are uniting, heart and hand, in the same meetings, to carry forward this labor of love. So true it is that, in proportion as professing Christians engage heartily in emulating their Master's example of doing good to the poor, they drop their denominational hatred and realize that there is a real oneness—a genuine "union" in imi-tating the great Exemplar in his life of love. Apropos of the above, a correspondent, writing from Newport, Herkimer County, N. Y., gives an account of the Catholics and Protestants of that place having united, during the previous week, in raising funds to build a Catholic Church. The writer, who to build a Catholic Church. The writer, who is evidently a Catholic, and writer for a Catholic journal, adds: "Protestants, of all denominations, I must confess, behaved most nobly. Our choir, for want of one of our own during the Christmas holidays, consisted entirely of Protestants, and performed admirably." formed admirably."

A Boous Sufference —A young man was borne into the hespital who represented that he had seven bullets in his body. His suffering had excited much sympathy at Manasses, and he bad to be carried to the cars on a litter. His groans drew tears from even the Confederate guards, and every one who approached him expressed the opinion that it was the most shocking case that had been found. He was handled with exceeding carefulness and placed upon a cot, not, however, without extorting the most terrible groans. Dr. Peachy approached him and inquired as to the nature of his wounds. "Seven bullets," was the response, "But where are they?" continued the Doctor.

where are they? continued the Poctor.
"One of them went in my ear, and I feel it
in my head," was the reply. "But you can't
find it, and there's no use trying."

As to the locality of the other wounds, he
professed ignorance, with the exception of
one, which he said had shattered his foot.
The foot was examined, and the heel of it was found to be slightly contused. Finally he confessed that this was the extent of his uries. He had feared that unless dreadinjuries. He had feared that unless dreadfully wounded he would be roughly treated, if not put to death, and had accordingly determined to resort to Yankee tricks. It was highly successful. He was named "Seven Bullets," and is known by no other title among his prison associates to this day.

THE POOR, THIS WINTER.—There are at the present time but one hundred and eighty-five inmates of our County Alms-house some four years ago the number reached six hundred. - Chicago Journal.

A New Manassas-A Lond Call. BY TELEGRAPH. Under the heading of "Every Man to the Front," the Nashville (Tennessee) Banner, of

The Department of the West is now the The Department of the West is now the grand theater of the war transferred from Virginia to Kentucky, and from the line of the Potomac to that of the Ohio. Columbus is the Manassas of the great basin of the country, holding a sure and secure gateway to the Valleys of the Mississippi, Cumberland and Tennessee, if it is successfully defended. Nashville to-day occupies somewhat the position of Richmond before the battle of Bull Run. In the mingled fortune of war we are about to take our turn to a little of its Important News from Missourt.

The following is from Major Wright's report to General Wymau:

Price's force does not exceed eight or ten thousand men, all State troops. Price has been notified of his appointment as Major-General in the Confederate army, but has not been confirmed; consequently the Confederate forces decline to reinforce him. They say to him they have 30,000 troops ready to join him when they receive the official natice.

MeInton has gone to reinforce the rebels in the Lidium nation. we are about to take our turn to a little of its hardships. Our brothers of the Old Dominhard times, and suffered the anxieties of uncertainty, and the natural viciositude of

Most of Rains' men have gone home, and the balance, 400, are at Sarcoxic and Granby, it is said, to run furnaces.

such a struggle has at length turned the rough side of the war up at our own door.

We very greatly fear that many of our good people who have been jug-trotting along their prosperous routine, are sorely puzzied and perplexed at this state of things, and are but illy prepared to face the music. To all such weak-kneed and supple-jointed there can be one argument addressed. We Last Thursday Price was informed that the Pederals were moving against him in force from Rolla. The news caused great excitement in the rebel camps.

hrmed within two weeks, when he will be reinforced by Confederates from Arkansas. Unless be can take command of the whole force he will be obliged to retreat. He has a large number of wagons, and is putting every thing in readiness to decamp. He intends failing back on Pineville unless speedily reinforced. spirited, imagine there is a probability or possibility of the enemy planting its impious standard—a standard which once claimed the homage of all of us, but whose very

tolds are now blackened by the hideous at-mosphere of tyranny, infidelity and crime— if there are those who dream that the banlist. His foreging parties are capturing many Union men and destroying their property. He has only fifteen days' supplies on hand. Each rebel regiment has an organner staff of the enemy will be driven further into the soil of Tennessee than that of Eastern Virginia, we have only to say: peace to There is no question in our mind of the re-

sult which this winter campaign will close if we are true to ourselves. Now is the time General Halleck for the benefit of refugees, and will be sold at auction on Monday, February 3.

Orders from the Secretary of Way. Washington, January 29 .- The Secretary

we are true to corselves. Now is the time for action. Let no man think to escape the responsibility which has been imposed by the great, good God on every man, on all men here in the struggling South. Let no man console himself with the heartless sophistry that he can live under any government. Such a spirit is fit for slaves, not for the Heaven-sent impulse of freemen. No Southern man, of an upright, independent, man's nature, or an ever live under the Line. of War orders: 1. That no further contracts be made by his department for any article of foreign manufacture that can be had at home. This manly nature, can ever live under the Lin-coln despotism. The craven who contents includes arms. himself with skulking like a pig with his nose in the gutter, instead of breathing the

are appulled. exist, and to fish out of the missma of his own degradation a disgusting subsidy, like the rag pickers who fifth a livelihood from the alleys and sidewalks of life. baracter, and file a copy with the Secretary

A touching event lately occurred in England, on the bank of the Thames, near London, which illustrates the faithfulness and n writing, and signed by the contracting parties. If these terms are not complied sagacity of the dog. A young gentleman, possessed of a fine dog, but for some unexplained cause wishing to get rid of him took a punt into which he put the animal, rowed to the middle of the stream, and threw the dog into is with the intention of drowning

pushed back, when, overbalancing himself, he fell overboard; as soon as the faithful dog saw his master in the water, he ceased his efforts to save himself, seized him by the

next foreshadowed by the preparations of he past week has taken place. One divis on under the command of General Jeff C. is expected to leave to morrow or Friday. They will probably cross on a parallel and

acre western line. Emissaries from Price, bearing printed commissions, signed by him, are busity re-cruiting through all this section. A number have been captured and brought in, upon whom the documents were found. They are authorized to enlist from three to tweive

months or during the war.

There are about 50 prisoners here awaiting the order of the Provest Marshal-General.

General McCtellan Before the Van Wyck Committee. Washington, January 29 —General Mc-Clellan was before the Van Wyck Contract Investigating Committee to-day.

Mr. Henderson, the new Missouri Senator, is in favor of the expulsion of Mr. Bright. It

ass. Extensive frauds have been discovered in army contracts in Philadelphia, and two members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War bave left for Philadelphia to to have been a slang local expression. It is supposed to have derived its origin from

forest of England Great Britain and Ire-land import annually some 27,000,000 cubic York Regiment and Some Texans. feet, or 540,000 loads, of Canadiau pine tim-ber, the greater part of which is manufactured on the Ottawa River and its tributa-ries. The operations of this manufacture extend over upward of 11,000 square miles, and give employment to over 40,000 men; but there are, perhaps, but few in England who have more than the most misty con-ception of the way in which the giants of the forest are subjected to the dominion of

Smith O'Brien has issued an address to the people of Tipperary, in which he calls upon them to say whether they "are disposed to acquiesce in the insult which has been offered their representative, The O'Donoghue, who was recently struck off the commission of the peace for the part he took in the Dub lin 'meeting of sympathy with the United States. O'Brien calls on the various constitu-encies of Ireland to meet and inform their representatives that they are unwilling to contribute either men or money for the purment of infantry and a detachment of cavalry will remain at that place. ose of injuring their benefactors, the

A large rebel mail, containing several hundred letters, has been captured above Cairo, on the Mississippi. It contained letters of importance from Bowling Green and other rebel camps.

aper without pay?
Do printers eat and drink and wear any Do I owe for my paper?
Is not this a good time to call at the Cap-tain's Office and pay up? So do. The following note was found in the pecket of a pair of pantalooss among some new uniforms received the other day at Pa-

Hampton Roads. Letters from Port Royal indicate an early attack on Savannah by General Sherman and Commodore Dupont.

Great Plood in California. to day, Members were arriving last evening from Sacramento,

stages may be able to commence running again to the interior.

Chicago, January 29.—Arrangements have been made for a horse fair at Chicago, com-

NIGHT DISPATCHES

St. Louis, January 29 —A large number of troops are moving from Rolls, Sadalia and Otterville west. Their destination is supposed to be Springfield.

Price expects his appointment to be con-firmed within two weeks, when he will be

He has a large number of men on the sick

ized corps of the best marksmen to pick off field officers. A large amount of property was seized by the Provost Marshal to pay the amount assessed against prominent Secessionists by

the rebel army, and have as good as fought upon their side. Government now pro-

2. All outstanding orders for the purchase of arms, clothing, &c., in foreign countries 3. All persons claiming to have contracts or agreements for furnishing any thing to the United States are required, within fifteen days, to give a statement, in writing, of its

4. All contracts for any supplies should be with, the said contracts, &c., shall be deemed fraudulent and void, and no claim thereon

will be allowed.

A dispatch from General Heintzelman says that nine rebeis were killed last night estend of twenty-nine, as previously telegraphed.

Military Dievements in South Western Mis souri.
Otterville, Mo., January 29.—The move-

Davis has already taken up its march for the South. They left Varsailles yesterday mornng. Their destination is supposed to be pringfield. The division consists of five re-iments, the Eighth and Twenty-second Indiana, Thirty seventh Illinois and Ninth Missouri, accompanied by two batteries of twenty four pieces and three companies of cavalry, under command of Mejor Hubbard. land; have government extend a protection superintendents and governors among them and pay them wages for their labor. There From the skill and energy of General Davis, important results are confidently predicted. The next division, under General Turner, white labor." He believed, whether the rebels liked the idea or not, that the blacks that Gulf country, to which they were ac-climated and physically conditioned. He

is proposed to modify the language of the resolution, in which shape it will probably

Fight between the Thirty-seventh New WASHINGTON, January 29. - A dispatch rom General Heistzelman, dated Fort Lyon to day, addressed to Assistant Adjutant General Williams, says that last night a force of fifty men of the Thirty seventh New York Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, sent out by Colonel Hayman, surprised the enemy—some Texan Rangers—at Mrs Lee's house, at the head of Belmont, on the Occoquan Bay. The rebel force was about thirty men. They fought till all but one was killed, whom Colonel Burke took prisoner. Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

The Expedition Against Jeff. Thompson Chicago, January 29.—The Cairo forces composing an expedition against Jeff Thomp-son report that the country beyond Charles-ton is infested with guerrilla bands, who plunder every one-Union men and rebels-alike. The expedition went nearly to Sykeston. General Payne has determined to oc-

Arrival of Contrabunds at Fortress Mon FORTRESS MONROE, January 28,-The only incidents of news yesterday was the arrival of a boat containing fifteen contrabands from Norfolk. They report that the Merrimae was floated out of the dry dock on Saturday, and was to make her trial trip on Sunday. She mounted ten-iuch rifled can-nons. The people were jubilant in the be-lief that she could sink the whole fleet in

San Francisco, January 24.—The Legisla-ture held its first session in San Francisco

That city continued to be flooded, all the streets navigable for small boats, every house having the water over the lower floors. The weather has been pleasant for the last two days, and if it continues two weeks longer

. INSERTED AT THE FOLLOWING BATES I THELMS: CARTO

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PARTY OF THE PERSON OF THE

Advertisaments, not exceeding five lines (agate);

Earger advertisements inserted at the following rates per square of ten lines:

SEWING MACHINES.

WEEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Awarded the First Premium as

The Best Family Sewing Machine For three auccessive years, at the

U. S. FAIR:

thousand lives, and turned this country upside down in our insune endeavors to put down this infernal rebellion and save slavery. I tell you it can't be done, and the government has come to that conclusion. Let me tell you, confidentially, that on Mon-For four successive years, at
THE OHIO STATE PAIR For five successive years, at THE CINCINNATI MECHANIOS FAIR.

day last they opened a new set of books and came to the cenclusion that if the Union can't be saved and slavery saved, Office, No. 77 West Fourth-st. PIKE'S OPERA-HOTSE.

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GREAT BARGAINS.

WE HAVE TEN PERST-CLASS Sewing Machines Farticularly adapted to the

MANUFACTURE -0F-Army Clothing, etc. etc.,

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Call at our store and see them.

consider every one of my soldiers engaged in this glorious crusade of freedom a knight er-rent, and entiled to his squire to prepare his field, black his boots, load his gun and take off his drudgery. Vanity and pride are necessary adjuncts of the soldier, and I do NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS, Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut-street.

nor compel him to perform the duties of the slave. So, when I shall elevate the slave NEW ARRIVAL by giving him his freedom and making a man of him, I shall also elevate the soldier Williams & Orvis' Improved Noiseless Double-thread 825 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

the voice, and pointing his long finger at him, replied, "Ah, my friend, you are just the man I have been looking for; I will tell THE INCREASED DEMAND FOR these United States of the State you what I am going to do with them. I am going to plant them on the soil of the Gulf coast, after we have got through this war; let them stay there and cultivate the to them, as it does to the Indians, and send 126 W. FOURTH ST., CINCINNATI,

> No. 323 Washington-st , Beston. SIRGER'S SEWING-MACHIN Great Reduction in Prices!

SINGER'S No. 2 Standard Shuttle Machine, Bedweed from \$100 to \$75 cash. SINGER'S No. 1 Standard Shuttle Machine, Beduced from \$50 to \$70 cash. SINGER'S Letter A Machine is the best in the World for Family Sewing and Light Manufacture

CINCINNATI OFFICE: Commercial-office Building, Corner of Fourth and Race-stal JAMES SKABDON, Agent.

Price, with Hemmer, &c., \$50 cash

ing Purposes.

POSTOFFICE. -CINCINNATI, DEC. 5, 1841. - List of Mail Steamers for the Month of Lecember, 1861, from New York and Boston, for Eu-rope, Havana and California.

For Delivery.		Maile Sent and Beceived Troice a Day.	Closes.	
A.M.	P.M.	burg, Buffalo, Cleveland & -	A.M.	P.M.
8	12.30	Detroit and Tolede, St. Louis. Vincences.	12 12	6
8	6 5	Indianapolis and Chicago. [Louisville, Ky., etc. H., H.,]	12	4
8 10 10	12.86 12.36 12.36	Hamilton and Dayton, Xenia and Springfield.	12 12 12	2 12 m
8	4	Newport and Covington, Ky. St. J. sepb. Mo.	12	2
		Daily Mails.		
9	9	(Baltimore, Washfegton, Wheeling, Boston, Albany, and Canada,	13	
40	9	Duboque and Iowa. (Portsmouth, Chillicothe,) (Marietta, Circleville, Wil-)	12	N.
8	12,5	Hillsboro, Ohiu. Easen, Ohio, Bichmond & Coppersville, Ind.	13	1.5
8	12,50	Maysville, Ky , via Ky C, R, E. All Biver Towns via St. B't.	11,30	10
8		[Lafayette and Terre Haute,]	12	
8	12.30	Daily California overland mail.	12 M	

POSTAL BULES. Many errors occur by paraons not observing the ollowing regulations in depositing letters, papers r miscellaneous publications in the office for

ALL DROP-LETTERS MUST BE PREPAID BY POSTAGE ALL DROF-LETTERS MUST BE PREPAID BY FORTAGE STARPS.

Prepayment, by stamps, required on all letters to places within the United Statos.

Such as are not proposit will be sent by the Dead Laties Office, and the party addressed will not be notified, as hereoffice.

Prepayment, by stamps, required on all transient printed matter, foreign and demostic.

By inserting the county in which the office is lecated, upon all letters, many errors in supersories too might be detected, and mistakes in mailing be avoided.

The postage on sheet music, maps, segrantees, lithered.

tion might be detected, and missianes in malting he avoided.

The postage on sheet music, maps, sugravings, hillographs or photographic primits on reliefs or to pages occurs; books, bound or unhound; phonographic pages out settle envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four postals, is at the rate of one cent on ourson of an owner to any places in the United States under Aftern knowed miles, and at the rate of two cents an owner of ranching of an owner over Aftern knowed miles, prepaid by postage-stumps.

Bank rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighting at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages must exceeding eight ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable lotters, for any part of the United States.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters, for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Fra or, Holland, the Italian States, or States of the German-American Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office, between the hours of 75 A. M. and 8 P. M. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later

OFFICE HOURS.

Omes open from S A. M. to 6 P. M. Open on Sundays from 8 to 10 6 A. M. Cincinnati, December 5, 1361.